

A UK Perspective on IFE

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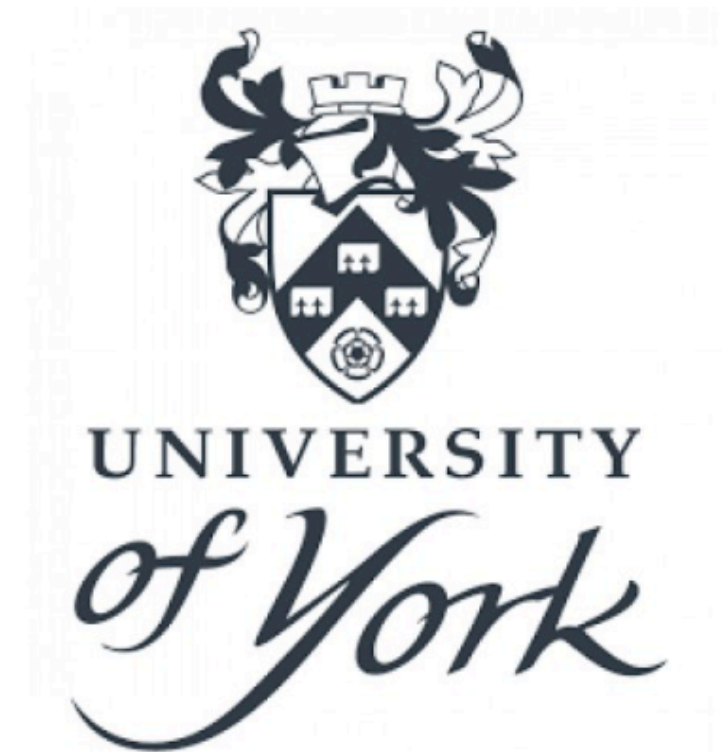
²Chair, UK Inertial Fusion Consortium

UK Inertial Fusion Consortium

- ~ 90 members
- 11 UK institutions



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UK Fusion Landscape

Funding Bodies

- BEIS (UK govt.): Fusion Strategy & Regulation
- UKAEA: Culham Centre for Fusion Energy
 - STEP (£240M)
- STFC: Central Laser Facility
- AWE: Orion

Facilities

- Joint European Taurus (JET)
- Mega Ampere Spherical Tokamak (MAST)
- ITER
- Vulcan
- Orion
- Extreme Photonics Application Centre (£80M)

Industry

- First Light Fusion
 - General Fusion
 - Tokamak Energy
 - Scitech Precision
- } Significant similarities to Laser Fusion

Fusion Technology

- RACE: Robotics in radioactive environments
- H3AT: Tritium handling, storage, and cycle
- MRF: Fusion Materials Development
- FTF: Fusion Materials Testing

UK Inertial Fusion Landscape

Research & Training

- 7 universities
- 1 Centre for Doctoral Training @ York
- World-class High Energy Density Science

Facilities and Technology

- Central Laser Facility (CLF):
 - Laser facilities (Vulcan, Gemini, EPAC)
 - Laser technology development (DiPOLE)
 - Target manufacturing
 - Experimental training
 - Plasma Physics Group

Industry

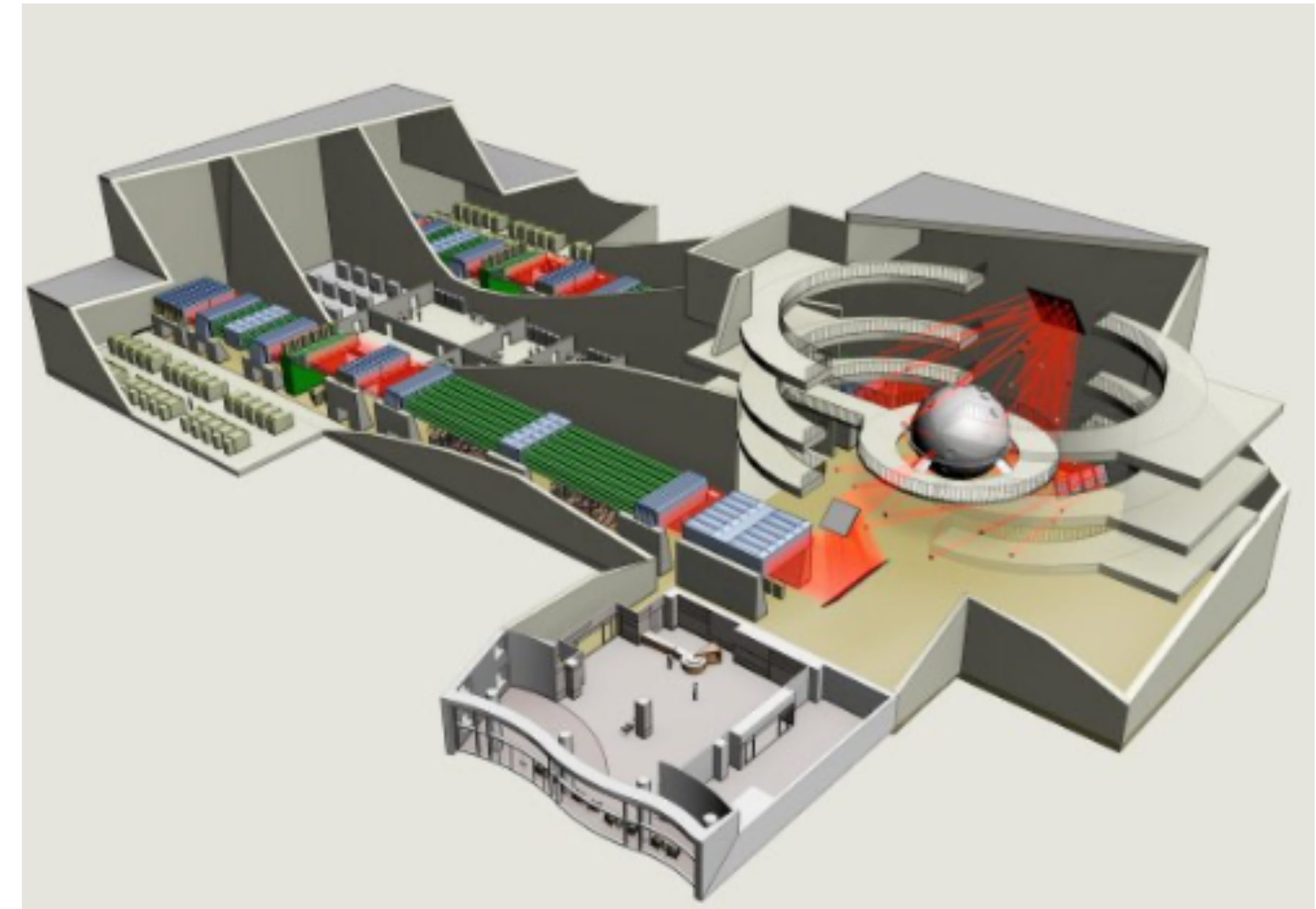
- First Light Fusion
 - General Fusion
 - Scitech Precision
- } Significant similarities to Laser Fusion

Defence

- AWE, MoD
 - Orion laser facility
 - Significant capabilities & expertise
 - No remit for IFE research

HiPER

- CLF-led project
- Laser Inertial Fusion Energy demonstration
- Predicated on NIF ignition: Mothballed 2013
- Outputs included:
 - Technology developments: e.g. DiPOLE lasers
 - Extensive economics analyses of IFE
 - IFE chamber design
 - International collaborative research
 - ...



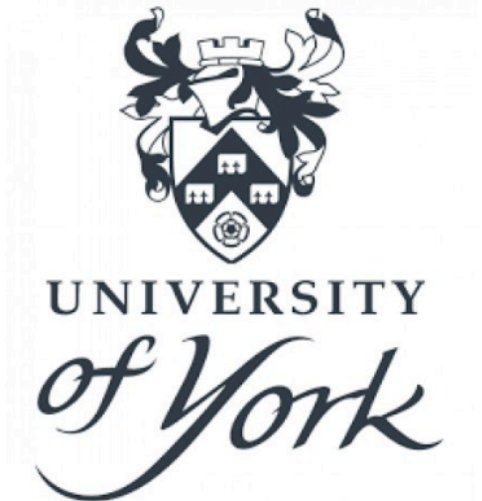
HiPER concept

UK Inertial Fusion Consortium: Goals

- Enhancing collaboration within the UK HEDS community
- Creating a common voice to facilitate dialogue with funding bodies
- Develop a commonly agreed strategy, encompassing:
 - Laser fusion/High Energy Density Physics research
 - Training the next generation
 - Developing underpinning technologies:
 - Simulation codes
 - Future laser architectures
 - Targetry



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UK Inertial Fusion Roadmap

- Download from www.inertial-fusion.co.uk
- Seeks to convey a community consensus on:
 - Why IFE matters
 - The current status of IFE research
 - Recommendations for funding bodies
 - A Roadmap for future developments

The UK Inertial Fusion Roadmap 2021-2035

Prepared on behalf of the UK Inertial Fusion Consortium by the Roadmap Committee
with input from the wider consortium.

Roadmap: Technological Developments

Prototype Laser Fusion Beamline

- DiPOLE laser-driver technology:
 - Current status: Diode pumped, 10 Hz, ~150 J
 - Development to: >1 kJ level @ 3ω with increased bandwidth

Vulcan 2020

- Enhanced long-pulse capabilities ~10 kJ
- Increased shot repetition rate 1/minute
- Enhanced diagnostics

IFE Capsules

- Scitech Precision & CLF target fabrication
- Economic manufacture via microfluidics

Simulation Codes

- Critical research infrastructure
- Improved predictive capabilities
 - Improved physics models
 - Testing against multi-scale experiments

Roadmap: Strategic Developments

Training

- UK-wide High Energy Density Science training scheme
- Spanning 7 universities & labs

UK-US IFE Science & Technology Agreement

- Positive initial discussions:
 - UK government
 - DOE
- Build on existing cooperative framework

2025 UK Review of IFE

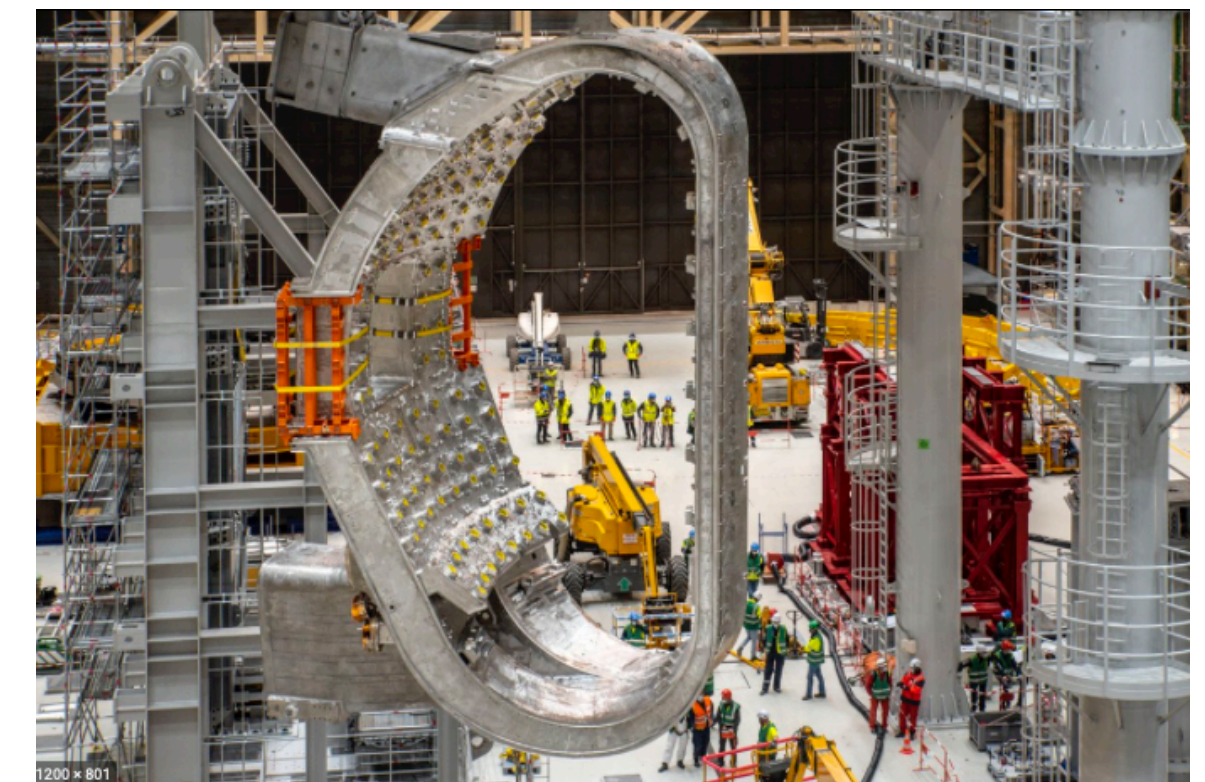
- Establish longer-term strategy
- Bring forward in the event of NIF ignition

A Future Implosion Facility

- ~ 10 year timeframe
- International funding model?
- Co-location with an XFEL?

An International Approach to IFE

- ✓ Proven successful long-term funding route: CERN, ITER, Astronomy
- ✓ Government funding: Private equity unlikely to fund projects at > \$2 Bn level
- ✓ Various potential partners: US, UK, Europe, Japan, ...
- ✗ Potential proliferation issues
- ✗ Historically slower than private companies



An International Collaborative Path Towards IFE



²RLiFE: Towards a Reactor for Laser Inertial Fusion Energy

Science

Demonstrate ignition-equivalent implosion performance

Improve & verify UK's predictive simulation code capabilities

Quantify predictive uncertainties

Robust, uncertainty quantified, prediction of laser driver requirements for Inertial Fusion Energy

Technology

Develop high-efficiency, economic laser drivers

Develop cheap, mass-manufacturable implosion targets

Reactor designs

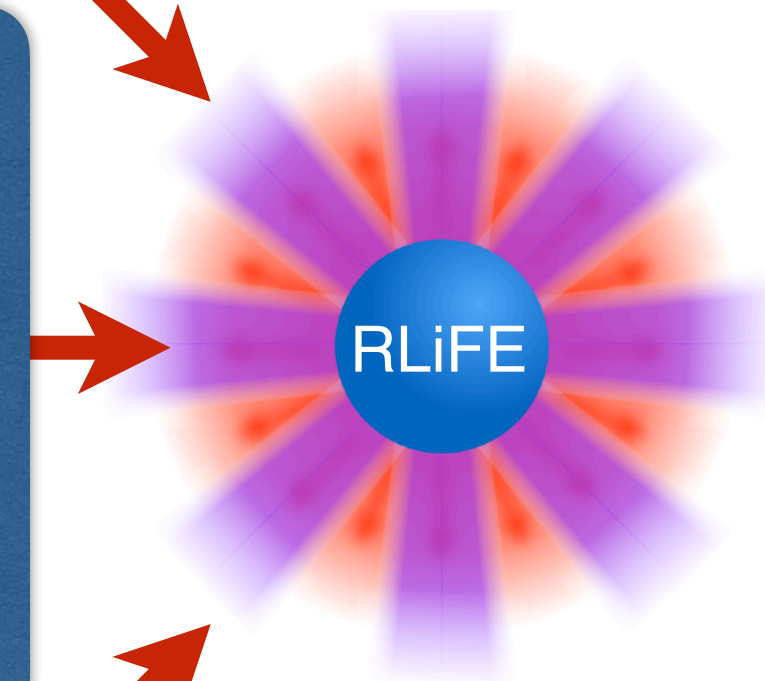
Fusion materials

People

Establish UK Centre for Doctoral Training in High Energy Density Science

Inertial Fusion Energy Fellowship scheme

Build upon collaborations:
UK-US
UK-Europe



Summary

Laser Fusion Physics

- Key physics of ignition are proven
- Need high-gain demonstration

UK

- World-class: research, training, technology
- Wider fusion community (CCFE, First Light, ...)
 - Fusion technology
- Enthusiastic to build partnerships

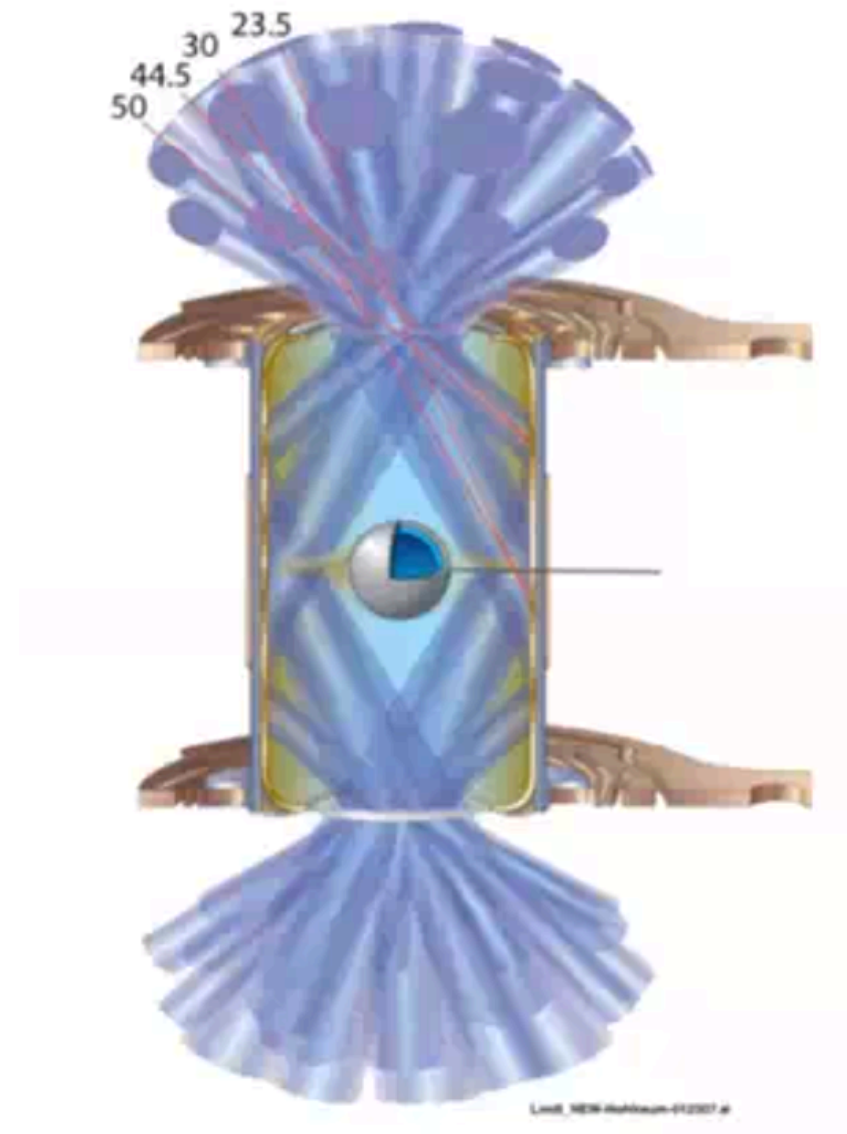
An International Approach to IFE

- Funding precedent: CERN, ITER, Astronomy...
- Multiple potential partners
- Rapid innovation through high investment

End of Slides

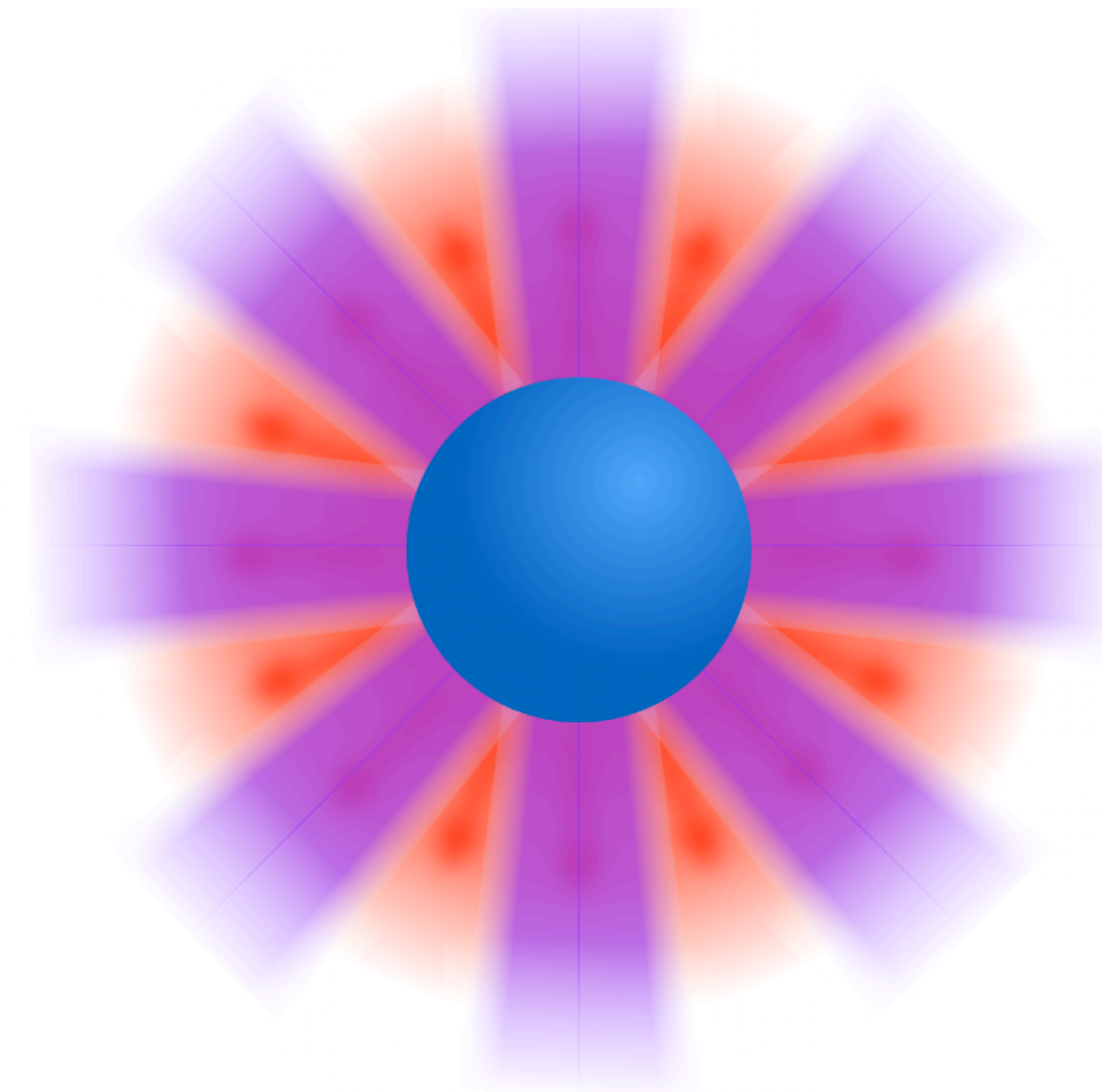
Inertial Fusion Energy

NIF / LMJ: 'indirect' drive



- ✓ Good for proof-of-principle
- ✓ Relevance to weapons
- ✗ Very inefficient
- ✗ Complex targets
- ✗ Expensive targets
- ✗ Material activation

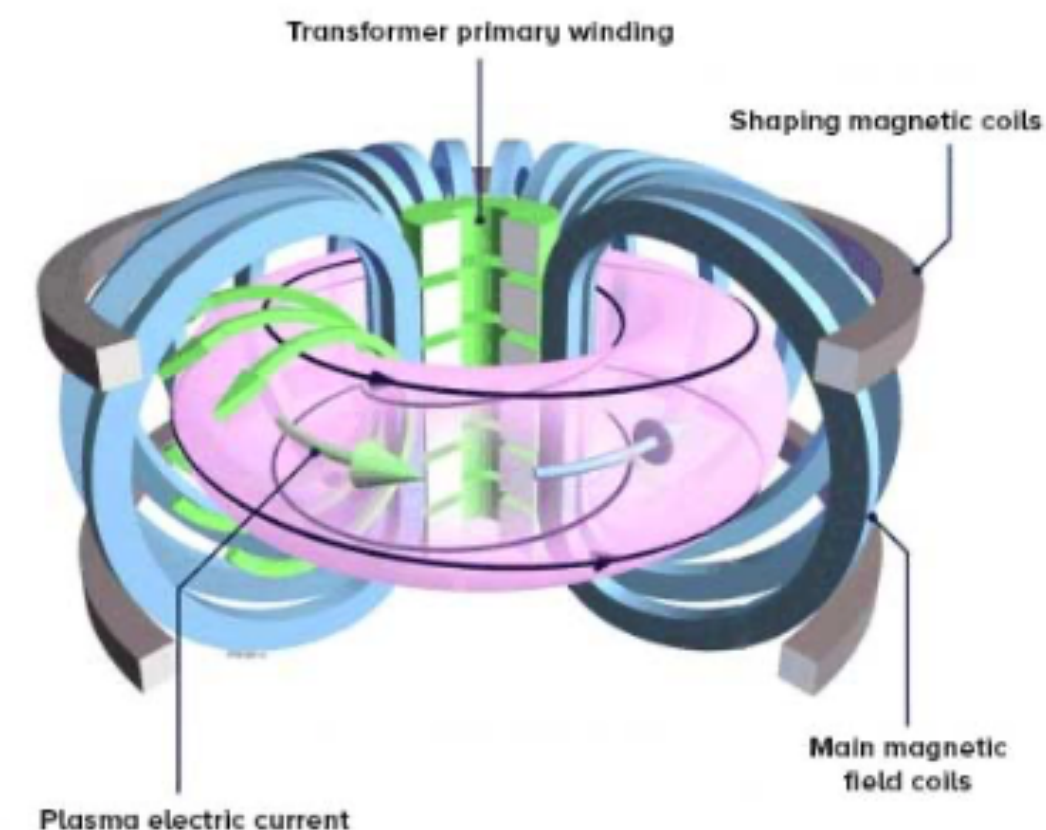
Direct Drive



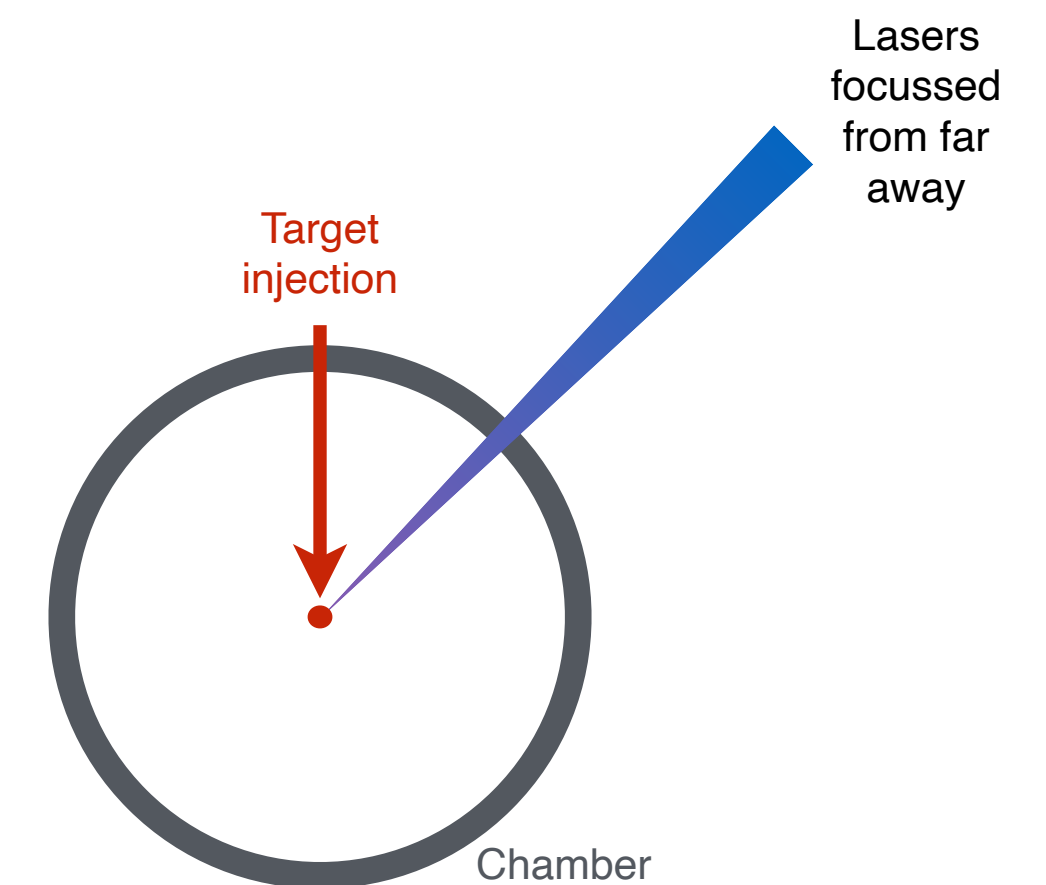
- ✓ 5 times higher efficiency: smaller, cheaper, laser
- ✓ Simple targets: economic manufacturing
- ✓ High energy-gain: power-plant economics
- ✗ No ignition-scale laser: physics uncertainties

Why IFE?

- Potential technological advantages
 - Reduced neutron damage
 - Reduced thermal damage
 - Reduced tritium inventory ($1/10^{\text{th}}$)
 - Reduced capital expenditure
 - Technological diversity
 - Challenges / innovation opportunities
 - Final optics damage
 - Economic target manufacturing
 - Potential strategic advantages
 - UK-US relationship
 - UK-US collaborations
 - Significant UK capabilities
- } Lasers enable separation between the hot plasma and critical infrastructure



Tokamak: integrated infrastructure



Laser fusion: complex components are far from fusion plasma